

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1899.

NO. 21.

**Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
Cut Glass, &c**

We carry the largest stock in British Columbia and absolutely guarantee everything to be as represented.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,

Phone 575. 47 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Great Attraction

The Westside

Just now is the immense showing of new fall goods. Every department is now about complete with new and up-to-date merchandise. Particular attention is called to

The Women's Tailor-made Suits and Jackets and Capes Now to be seen in endless variety.

OUR FALL DRESS GOODS STOCK IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

Sept. 22.

WAR TALK.



We have inaugurated a vigorous campaign against HIGH PRICES, and have succeeded in defeating them with our LOW PRICES.

We propose to keep our establishment on a war footing, and quote these prices as evidence.

For This Week Only.

Snow Flake Flour - \$1.00 Sack.
Three Star Flour - \$1.05 Sack.
Hungarian Flour - \$1.15 Sack.
This Season Jam - 50c. Pail.

A fresh shipment of Christie's Cream Soda and Water Ice-Wafers.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Demanding the Best

The most progressive builders demand the best hardware for their work. The most intelligent come to us. They know we give them the best goods and make the prices right for them. They are satisfied that we do better for them than any other dealer and are glad to show they value our methods by coming to us.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B. C.

Picture Frames

OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT ST.

**Broken
Sweet
Cakes**

FOR A FEW DAYS AT
M. R. SMITH & CO.'S
57 FORT STREET.

WE MAKE A specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions.
PURE DRUGS
COMPETENT DISPENSERS.
HALL & CO.
Clarence Block, Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. Dispensing Chemists

Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

\$60,000

To Loan at low rates of interest on good security.

9 and 11 Troncoe Avenue.

FARM FOR SALE--CHEAP--

500 ACRES in plots to suit. 100 acres under cultivation. Easy terms. Apply to A. GLENDENNING, on the premises, or B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE--CHEAP.

Lot and cottage, Niagara street, only \$1,000.
House and lot, Superior street, for \$750.
Lot and cottage, Oak Bay avenue, cheap, \$450.
Lot and cottage, Johnson street, bargain, \$450.
Large well finished cottage and stable on Harrison street, cost \$2,500, for \$1,900.
Nice cottage on Chestnut street, very easy terms, only \$1,700.
Good 5 roomed cottage, Fernwood road, a bargain, \$800.
To let, furnished cottage, 5 rooms.
To let, 6 roomed house, good location, \$10. If you require any Fire Insurance, Coal or Wood give me a call.
P. C. MACGREGOR, Agent,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.
52 GOVERNMENT STREET.

A. W. JONES

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK
Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agent.
Canada Life Assurance Co.
Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
Phoenix Assurance Co. of London
MONEY TO LOAN From private funds in sums from \$500 to \$50,000

Removal.

We beg to inform our customers and friends that we have removed to new and commodious premises in the McCord and Campbell Block (a few doors above old stand), Johnson street. We will be pleased to have you call and see our new Fall goods which have just arrived.

Walter D. Kinnaird,
THE CASH TAILOR.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ANALYST AND CHEMIST
(Heldberg and Leipzig). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, 25 Broad street, opposite Briard Hotel, Victoria.

J. J. TAYLOR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES

AND VAULT DOORS.
AGENTS
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.
115 GOVERNMENT STREET

Also: Kodaks, Firearms, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition, Bicycles, etc., etc.

AUCTION

Cor. View and Quadra Streets.

Under instructions from Mrs. Jackson, I will sell by public auction on the premises as above,

On Monday Next at 2 p.m.

A Quantity of Staple

Groceries, Store Fixtures, Etc.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

LONDON HOSPITAL CURES

COUGH CURE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chemist,
N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

A BARGAIN

4 Lots Oak on Bay Avenue. \$600.00

SWINERTON & ODDY.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 St. V. street. B. Aaronson, Agent.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; modern conveniences; good dining rooms. Sample rooms for commercial use. M. Watt, The Vernon, 66 Douglas street.

UNION BREWERY, 150 Government street; cellar entrance, rear of Hotel Victoria.

LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL, Telephone 624, Main, Holland & Co., Troncoe and Broad street.

GET YOUR AMMUNITION at John Barnsley & Co., 115 Government street. Largest stock in the Province.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingham & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

NEW SEASON'S

TEAS

CONCOUS, HYSONS, GUNPOWERS

IN HALF CHESTS AND CADDIES.

Hudson's Bay Company

DIRECT IMPORTERS.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston, wharf and office Belleville street, James Bay; telephone 407; city office, Swinerton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

HOUDE'S

Straight Cut Cigarettes

MANUFACTURED BY

B. Houde & Co., Quebec.

Are Better than the Best.

Wholesale at B.C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store Street, Victoria.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., Ltd.

(Late Victoria Shoe Co.)

Our shelves are now filled with

The Newest Things in Fashionable **Fall Footwear**

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

30 CASES Geo. E. Keith's Celebrated Fine American Shoes for Men and Boys

Which we have marked at POPULAR PRICES as usual.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., Ltd.

35 JOHNSON STREET.

VICTORIA, B.C.

BOERS GATHER READY FOR BATTLE

Despatches From South Africa Indicate That War Cannot Be Much Longer Delayed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST PROPOSALS.

Burgers Are Concentrating in Large Numbers Near Natal Frontier—Army Reserve Called Out—Commanders Ordered to Their Posts.

(Associated Press.)
Capetown, Sept. 29.—The Transvaal's reply to the last dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain has been sent from Pretoria.

It is to the effect that the Republic strictly adheres to the London convention, and asks nothing further.

The question of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal is not touched upon in the dispatch.

Cabinet Meeting.
The meeting of the British cabinet, on whose deliberations practically hangs war or peace in South Africa, began at one o'clock this afternoon.

Kruger's reply to the last note of the Imperial government has now been received and will be the pivot of to-day's discussion.

A dispatch from Capetown to the Associated Press is given the leading place in the afternoon papers. While it is too brief to give an adequate idea of the Transvaal's attitude, the impression it produced was rather favorable than otherwise.

Crowds gathered in the vicinity of the foreign office as early as 11 o'clock. The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, was the first to arrive at 11:30.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, came down from Scotland, and Lord Salisbury from Hatfield. They reached Downing street shortly after noon. Mr. Chamberlain drove to the colonial office at 2:15.

Massing on the Frontier.
In the meanwhile dispatches from the Cape continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony.

Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are convening from various parts of this probable battlefield.

The excitement continues at fever heat.

The commandant-general has issued a notice ordering the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commander from Krugersdorp, whose burghers checked the Jameson raiders, embarked on a train for the frontier to-night.

Activity at Pretoria.
There is great activity at the war office in Pretoria. The army reserve has been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly.

Burgers are congregating in the towns ready to join their commanders, who, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier and to avoid a collision with British forces.

Bases of Action.
Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action, a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid and Bredaersdorp.

Telegraph communication between Capetown and Pretoria has become strangely delayed during the past couple of days.

A telegram received to-day says two batteries of field artillery and five hundred burghers started for Volksrust, and another 500 men go there to-day. The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation, armed burghers and military men riding about and field cornets being engaged in warning burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

Practising With Maxim Guns.
A quantity of ammunition for the Maxim guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Bredaersdorp received rifles and ammunition yesterday.

Men are practising with Maxim guns. A number of young Boers who have

been studying at Capetown have started home.

High Treason Bill.
The Volksraad, in secret session, has passed the high treason bill, providing for the confiscation of property of burghers who refuse service. A proposal was submitted to make the confiscation retroactive so as to include certain millionaires, but it was rejected.

To Protect Johannesburg.
A dispatch from Johannesburg reports a meeting of wholesale and retail merchants there to consider the steps to be taken for the protection of the town. The chairman said he has been informed the government did not intend to expel British subjects in the event of war. A resolution was passed in favor of forming a guard, composed of merchants, property owners and others, and empowering a committee to procure funds to carry on municipal government.

Free State, Burgers Must Return.
From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority, that in secret session the raad passed a stringent commando law. Burgers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return, in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and confiscation of their property.

From the British side come a few further particulars of military movements of minor character, pointing towards preparations to safeguard the frontier line in the event of war, until a sufficient force has assembled to take the offensive.

Chamberlain's Proposals.
London, Sept. 29.—The cabinet adjourned at 3:15 p.m. The ministers were heartily cheered by the crowd.

It is said from a Boer source that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal submitted to the cabinet include an indemnity for the cost of sending out troops, disarmament of the Transvaal forces, suppression of Dr. Leyd's legislation, judicial legislation of independence for judges, the equality of the English and Dutch languages, and a full and complete admission of the supremacy of British interests throughout South Africa.

Will Protect the Mines.
Pretoria, Sept. 29.—The government has issued a notice of the measure to be observed in the unhoped-for event of war. The mines may continue working, reasonable protection being afforded. The three trade will be prohibited, and special police will maintain order. The Rand gold produced during the war is to be deposited with the government, who will mint therefrom sufficient to pay working expenses. The rest will be returned. Strict passport regulations have also been provided.

Chance of Peace Almost Gone.
London, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the Times from Pretoria says:
"It is generally expected a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment."
"President Kruger granted me an interview to-day and declared he had done all that was possible for the sake of peace. He had accepted Mr. Chamberlain's own offer of a common inquiry, but Mr. Chamberlain deliberately broke the thread of negotiations; troops were massed on all sides, and war was forced upon him. It was impossible to accede to the despatch of the 12th. Such a course would have given the hand and people into the hands of strangers. As it was, his seven years' proposal would, according to the field corners, enfranchise 50,000 persons, which was more than the whole number of old burghers, yet not one has come forward to take it. The Uitlanders never really wanted the franchise. From the first they refused to go on the commandos and registered themselves as aliens. Afterwards Lord Loch secured exemption for them on the same terms as the Portuguese."

(Continued on page 8.)

We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS
VICTORIA, B. C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Boers Are Massing

Large Forces Now Stationed Near the Frontier of Natal.

Russia Declines to Take Any Part in the Dispute—Waiting for Rain.

London, Sept. 29.—The Standard's correspondent at Odessa telegraphs: "A rumor is heard that Germany recently suggested to Russia the advisability of mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that Russia declined to have anything to do with the matter."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We understand on the best authority that the delay attending the Boer reply is due to hopes still entertained by the Transvaal of a peaceful settlement. The Boers distrust Mr. Chamberlain. They fear that if they make concessions he will only increase his demands; therefore they have been trying to approach Lord Salisbury directly. They trust the Premier as much as they distrust the Colonial Secretary. If Lord Salisbury would give a pledge that the golden bridge was meant seriously they would venture upon it."

"We regret to say that this last desperate effort has broken down, since Lord Salisbury cannot go behind Mr. Chamberlain without creating a cabinet crisis. It is deplorable, nevertheless, that state etiquette should be strong enough to obstruct the path to peace."

"We hope it is not true that Mr. Chamberlain has been so badly disarmed by a heavy indemnity, and the withdrawal of Dr. Leyds, which could only result in war."

The paper suggests that the Orange Free State should appeal for arbitration under the arrangements concluded at The Hague.

A Matter of a Consistent

The Daily News, which appeals to the government to await President Kruger's reply before sending a second dispatch, says: "If, as has been asserted on behalf of the Transvaal, all trouble would have been avoided had Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch last Friday said 'convention, instead of 'conventions,' we do not believe a British cabinet would decline to clear the matter up. It is for President Kruger to speak. It is indeed only a matter of a consistent, and we are convinced that it is in his power to get the consistent out of it."

Boers Assembling.

London, Sept. 28.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Johannesburg says: "Commandeering is proceeding in the Wakkerstroom district and probably throughout the Transvaal. Two thousand Boers are assembled at Wakkerstroom, which is eight miles from the Natal border and eleven from Laing's Nek. Twelve hundred have been ordered to Sandveld, 15 miles west of the Natal border, where they will meet the Orange Free State Artillery, which has been lying low in this neighborhood for a fortnight."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Transvaal executive is absorbed in war preparations. Many Boers are concentrating on religious grounds. There have been local thunder storms and rains at Johannesburg and at various parts of the Orange Free State."

A cable dispatch to the Times from Capetown says: "The Boers would have taken the initiative by now but for the scarcity of water, there not being sufficient. There will be great difficulty in providing food supplies for people remaining at Johannesburg, when hostilities commence."

Guards for the Cape.

London, Sept. 28.—As the Second Battalion of Grenadiers embarked on a transport at Gibraltar for London this afternoon they received a "hurry call" ordering them to proceed to the Cape for which place they start tomorrow.

Patriotic New Zealanders.

Wellington, Sept. 28.—The government of this colony decided today to equip and send a force of 200 men to the Transvaal. The House sang the National Anthem when this step was decided upon.

Another Adjournment Probable.

London, Sept. 28.—The following statement was issued this evening by the Press Association:

"We learn that the centres of interest in the Transvaal controversy are really at Lisbon and Berlin, and this consideration, it is thought in some quarters, may cause a further adjournment of the cabinet."

"The future administration and financial control of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa are held to be an integral factor in the present difficulty. The friends of President Kruger urge that it would be manifestly unfair to insist upon a partial reduction of the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg as long as Lorenzo Marques remains under the Portuguese government, and it is probable that the negotiations between London, Berlin and Lisbon may not be concluded until after the cabinet council."

DEWEY CELEBRATION.

Decorations in New York—Preparations Complete for the Naval Parade—Liaison Will Be Nine Miles Long.

New York, Sept. 28.—The decorations in the city are now about completed, and hundreds of miles of red, white and blue bunting grace the noble buildings of Broadway and Fifth avenue and a million flags flutter over the town. Not even the churches have escaped the general decorations. A million visitors are here to participate in the glorious celebration.

The arrangements for the two days' celebration are completed. The great arch at Madison Square, modelled after the triumphal arch of Titus, upon which the most famous sculptors of America have lavished their genius, is nearly finished, and stands a superb tribute to the hero of Manila.

The Olympian was fairly overrun with visitors to-day, who scarcely gave the admiral and his officers time to breathe. Three hundred and fifty men who fought under Dewey at Manila were presented this morning on board the Olympia with bronze medals awarded by congress.

Admiral Howison was an early visitor to the Olympia, and those on board the boats had the gratification of hearing Dewey's voice. It was when Howison was leaving the ship and was almost in his launch that Dewey shouted: "Henry, what about that dinner?"

"Oh," replied Howison, "I forgot it, and I am going elsewhere to-night."

"Never mind," said Dewey, "sorry I mentioned it."

A host of women attracted the admiral's attention, and catching sight of a flaxen-haired boy dressed in sailor clothes in the bow of the boat, he invited the party on board and devoted several minutes in speaking to the little chap on the quarter deck.

Major-General Nelson A. Miles, at the head of the Washington committee, called to submit the programme for the reception at the national capital and Major-General Merritt and his staff came over from Governor's Island to officially welcome Admiral Dewey in the name of the army. They were received with all the honors befitting their rank, but the climax was not reached until Governor Roosevelt of New York came down the bay, accompanied by Gen. Francis V. Greene, senior officers of the New York Naval Militia and several of Dewey's captains at Manila, including Capt. Dyer, of the Baltimore, Capt. Wood, of the Petrel, Capt. Wildes, of the Boston, and Capt. Walker, of the Concord. When they got aboard Admiral Dewey took them over the ship and the sight of the fighting captain set the tars wild with delight. Nothing could restrain their enthusiasm, and round after round of cheers greeted the appearance of these officers.

The marine parade, unless it is marred by bad weather, which the local forecast unfortunately predicts, is expected to eclipse all previous water parades on this side of the world. It is expected that the line will be nine miles long and half a million people will be afloat.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain-Relief. It also heats the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn it very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by J. H. Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SCHOOL SWEET AWAY.

Calcutta, Sept. 28.—Miss Stahl tells the story of the destruction of the Ida Villa branch of the Calcutta girls' school supported by the American Methodists.

A landslide compelled the occupants to leave the buildings, and Miss Stahl, guiding the children, commenced a perilous climb, finally gaining the road. All the time rain was pouring down in torrents, the earth was shaking and the children were terrified. The blackness of the night, falling boulders, the crashing of trees, and the roaring of the sea compelled the party to return to the Ida Villa. Even then Miss Stahl had a struggle with the children, who, fearing the collapse of the house, sought to fly into the night.

Misses Reid and Soudry finally made another attempt and escaped with the children. They were, however, overpowered by a huge tree trunk which fell upon many of the children, who were killed. In the meantime the Ida Villa had also been destroyed.

Will Burley, the sole survivor, says that when it was seen that escape was impossible, a sister made them all kneel in prayer, and while kneeling the house was swept away.

It is estimated that the loss to the tea garden proprietors alone is about \$5,000,000.

Queen Victoria, on hearing of the disaster, telegraphed her profound sympathy to the bereaved families.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

General Otis Lacks Nerve

American Commander is Prolonging the War by His Methods.

Censorship at Manila—The Stamped of a Regiment of Regulars.

Newspaper correspondent Mr. Bert C. Doyle, until recently on the staff of The Manila American, now on his way to New York from the Philippines, tells a decidedly interesting story as to the manner in which Gen. Otis conducts the campaign. He said:

"Otis has been called an old woman, and with good cause. He may be all right as a citizen, but judging from the comments on his campaign made by those in a position to understand the details, he is a decided failure as a campaign leader. There is nothing that can be done without his consulting his personal adviser, the Bishop of the City of Manila. Even before his own staff officers are aware of any contemplated movement it has first been talked over with his adviser. Funny condition of affairs, isn't it?"

"When a report is made to Otis of ammunition or arms discovered concealed by the enemy, or other contraband article, he instantly makes it known to his adviser and then waits a couple of days before any move is made. A detachment of men is then sent out to capture the arms and ammunition and they are not to be found. To my knowledge there has been but one instance in which such articles were captured by the Americans and that was when Fagan, a newspaper man on The Manila Free Press, reported to another officer, mind you, outside of Otis, of the concealed goods. Otis always refuses to put things off a while and in the meantime they are carried away and secreted. The only cases where goods of any description were really captured was when people made their report to some officer outside of Otis, and an immediate move was made."

"As to the way the campaign is conducted, it is at times terrible. The commissary department is entirely inadequate, or else they are hampered. The boys at the front are nearly always on short rations, particularly so at this time of the year, and frequently have to wade in water up to their knees on the picket lines, hungry and famished. Many a time have they attacked the insurgent trenches through flooded fields, wading in water at times to their necks, and arrived in the insurgent lines only to find a plenty of everything. The insurgents, notwithstanding all talk to the contrary, are well supplied with all the kinds of food. They have no trouble at all about rations."

"The boys on the lines at this season of the year are continually wading in water from their shoe tops to their necks. Added to the discomforts caused by the poor commissary service, it is at times awful."

"Otis frequently issues orders to take certain entrenchments or posts, and after sending the soldiers through water knee deep, under a continual rain of fire, and losing perhaps half a dozen brave fellows, the captured positions will be abandoned. The insurgents instantly reoccupy them and the whole work is gone over again. This was especially so at Maroon. That place was taken three or four times, at considerable loss of life, only to be abandoned by Otis's orders. The same thing is also true of Columbi."

"At San Fernando the American lines are in the middle of a flooded section of country. The boys are continually splashing in the water and mud. The picket line is flooded all of the time, and between the Filipino lines and the American lines is a perfect sea of water. It is said that the Filipino fleet could have sailed in on this improvised sea and have easily taken the town."

"Otis is continually on the defensive. Since February he has not pushed a single engagement with the exception of the advance on Maroon. The insurgents do all the fighting and it takes the soldier boys themselves to tell whether they can fight or not. Even after they captured Maroon they deserted it. The Filipinos have been taking the offensive all along, and are continually attacking the Americans. The attack on San Fernando did not come off until the night of July 5, and instead of being an attack it turned out to be a reprisal for the Filipinos started to march times and kept Otis quite busy for some time. The hospitals are full all the time and nearly twenty-five men out of every company of 100, or nearly one-fourth, are unfit for duty."

"The engagement of Cavite was a sorry affair. Otis had fully 2,000 of the insurgents penned up in a basket and through carelessness let them escape. The reports gave three killed in the hospitals on the American side, but the real number was nearer twenty."

"Here occurred one of the sorriest affairs of the whole campaign. The whole Thirtieth Regulars took to their heels during the fight and stampeded to the rear, leaving the volunteers to stand the brunt of the battle, which they did, just the same, in gallant style. The men of the Thirtieth afterwards made the claim that they had run out of ammunition and had gone to the rear to get some more, but at the rate they were running it looked as if their objective point was somewhere else besides the ammunition department. The Utah Light Battalion did excellent service and were generally commended for their gallant stand."

"As to the censorship at Manila. It is more severe and strict than ever and even the local papers at Manila have to take care not to print anything that would likely reach the outside, which in any way would represent the true state of affairs. The Manila American has in its employ a lawyer now, whose sole duty is to look over the items before they go into the paper, and see that nothing which would in any way tend to implicate Lord Otis and his sway is printed."

African War Cloud

The British Authorities Will Not Be Caught Napping This Time.

General Kincaid, an Indian Soldier, on the Situation in Transvaal.

"I cannot imagine that Kruger seriously intends to resist the whole power of the British empire, which would be built the mountain side, and I still incline to think that at the last moment he will make the desired concessions. Does he think that a handful of people can cope with forty millions, not to include the outlying portions of the empire?"

General Kincaid, who has had a long service in India, but who now is a "globe-trotter," gave a Montreal witness rather some interesting impressions and opinions in regard to the Transvaal question, at the Windsor Hotel.

"It was Kruger himself who came over to London, but in hand, begging England to come to the rescue of the Transvaal. The general remarked: 'There was not a penny in the treasury. The country was on the brink of ruin. The Zulus threatened to make desolation of the country. We fought and broke the neck of the Zulus, and we took over the country at the request of the majority of the laagers, which was a minority, which included Kruger and Joubert, which objected to the new state of things. The result was war. The Boer has always been the British fight at a disadvantage. Majuba Hill was

A Wretched Mistake.

In the first place, Sir George Colley, in order to give all the regiments represented a chance to fight, selected a certain number of companies. This was the initial mistake. Then, when the order was given to march, he ordered the men to their coffee instead of doing what experienced officers who had served in India suggested, namely, form saugers, which the Afghans do in all their wars, and which are composed of stones which are formed into a wall of stones, and the men stand behind them, and they are not to be moved. The Boers came up the mountain side, hiding behind stones as they crept forward. The troops reaching over the edge of the mountain, so that only their heads were visible, fired down upon the Boers. The Boers did not know what they were talking about. 'It was to twist the lion's tail a bit. To give up the dum-dum bullet means a new rifle for the British army. When a European soldier is wounded he stops, feeling that he has done enough; when dark skinned races are wounded they fight with more determination than ever. The dum-dum stops, because it has a soft cap, which enlarges the wound somewhat. That wound is not necessarily mortal. But in the recent campaign on the Indian frontier our men were shot at close quarters by numbers of the enemy who had two modern fighting conditions rarely get near each other. In fighting with natives, the latter, fanatical, will rush up to your rifle point. You must have something that will stop them. The dum-dum bullet will do it, and therefore cannot be abandoned."

Picked Off the Men

whose heads appeared above the crest. When the Boers saw that the British firing was bad, they rushed up the mountain side. That was the time for a charge. The charge was not ordered. Even the Gordon Highlanders, who were present, were not brought into action."

"Then, again, at Laing's Nek our mountain infantry were routing the Boers when the officer in charge, through a misunderstanding of orders, ordered the men back. This was fatal. Sir George Colley magnanimously took the blame for this himself, although it was really the fault of the officer, who, poor fellow, was killed. Now, as to the marksmanship of the Boers—the men who fought at Majuba Hill, if they are still alive to-day, are as good shots as they were then; but the young Boers who have come forward are not good shots, because they have not the game in the country which formerly abounded. Moreover, since Majuba Hill, a great change has come over the Boers. They are no longer the British army. It was General Roberts in India who made an order that no regiment would be employed on active service which did not show

A Certain Proportion of Sharpshooters.

This stimulated the officers, and the result is that not merely is the Indian

George Francis Train, the famous sage of Madison Square, who has for thirty years been the mentor of the companion ship of any child, says: "I am a child myself. If a man will live rightly and

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George Francis Train, the famous sage of Madison Square, who has for thirty years been the mentor of the companion ship of any child, says: "I am a child myself. If a man will live rightly and

army, but in the whole of the British service, the marksmanship of the English will be found to equal, if not surpass, that of the Boers.

"Of course, there will be difficulties at first, for while the Boers will be fighting on interior lines, England must fight upon exterior lines; but England will send no ultimatum until she is thoroughly prepared. India can spare ten thousand men, all seasoned, and accustomed to fighting. In six months she can put one hundred thousand more—or three army corps—upon African soil. How will the Orange Free State act? It is quite true that this state has an offensive and defensive treaty with the Transvaal. But what has it to gain by taking the side of the Transvaal? It has no grievance against England; the English form one-third of the population; there are equal rights for all. It will be in the interest of the Orange Free State to keep quiet. If overt acts be committed, it may temporarily embarrass England, but it will be fatal to the state. For whether the word 'suzerainty' was eliminated, or not in the convention with the Transvaal, the other word, 'paramountcy,' remained, and in this case England will be fighting for her paramountcy in South Africa. She has a free hand; there are

No European Complications; and the affair will be brought to a finish. If extra troops are needed there are the Sikhs and the Gorkhas—among the best fighting troops in the world. I do not mean to say that England would use them against white troops, except in the last resort, but I know that they burn to be pitted against a white enemy to show that they are the equal of any."

The young Boers may precipitate matters before England is quite prepared, but Kruger is used to the power of the British empire and its colonies. And with regard to the franchise question, I have not the slightest doubt that if a seven years' franchise were agreed upon Kruger would continue the game of making it intolerable for the Uitlanders."

According to the general, a very different complexion would have been put on the Transvaal situation if Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Redvers Buller had been given a free hand. Colley's force was only the advance guard. The former had arrived with ample resources when the order came that Gladstone had determined to give back the Transvaal. The order was given to Sir Evelyn, who acted upon it. When Sir Redvers Buller heard of this he used strong language, holding that the order should have been held back till the work was accomplished. That is the story, at any rate.

General Kincaid was firmly convinced that the speeches of Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt made for war instead of peace, by giving the Boers a wrong impression of British feeling. With regard to

The Dum-dum Bullet,

which was condemned at the Hague peace conference, General Kincaid said they did not know what they were talking about. "It was to twist the lion's tail a bit. To give up the dum-dum bullet means a new rifle for the British army. When a European soldier is wounded he stops, feeling that he has done enough; when dark skinned races are wounded they fight with more determination than ever. The dum-dum stops, because it has a soft cap, which enlarges the wound somewhat. That wound is not necessarily mortal. But in the recent campaign on the Indian frontier our men were shot at close quarters by numbers of the enemy who had two modern fighting conditions rarely get near each other. In fighting with natives, the latter, fanatical, will rush up to your rifle point. You must have something that will stop them. The dum-dum bullet will do it, and therefore cannot be abandoned."

VENEZUELAN REVOLT.

Revolutionists Capture Valencia After a Fierce Engagement—Reinforcements for Government Troops.

(Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Caracas says:

"General Castro, the revolutionary leader, is preparing to renew the campaign against the government forces. He is making preparations for the recapture of Valencia, which fell into the hands of General Casar about ten days ago after a fierce engagement."

1,500 Men Killed and Wounded.

New York, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says:

"Caracas is practically invested by revolutionists. General Castro's forces, moving from Valencia and Victoria, have separated into three divisions."

"The right wing has already captured San Casimir and Ocumare, and is now occupying the valley of the Tuy river and commanding the road to Caracas, 30 miles distant."

"The left wing is occupying Carabela, and the entire southeast to Puerto La Guayra, with the special object of cutting off the escape of President Andrade."

"The centre and main division of the army, under the personal command of Castro, is moving on Los Leques, and proposes to combine with the forces from the Tuy valley to make an assault on Caracas."

"Castro surprised the government troops on the plains of Valencia, causing a loss to Andrade's forces of 1,500 men in killed and wounded."

SUICIDE FOLLOWED ELOPEMENT.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—E. J. Brown, who eloped with Mrs. Violet Holden from Toronto three weeks ago, shot himself in the right temple in his room at the Queen's hotel. Mrs. Holden is being cared for with her children at the Harrison street police station. In Brown's coat was found a letter in which he declared that he took his life because he could not bear to see his companion worry over their sin. It developed after the suicide that Mrs. Holden deserted a husband and four children, and Brown left a wife and three children.

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THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.

They are manufactured by a new process and will OUT-LAST any other kind offered for sale.

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FINE DOWN QUILTS from London. New styles and colorings—elegant goods, in Satin, Silk, Moquette and Sarsnet, etc.

Novelties in Tapestry Panels, Armenian Covers, Chintzes, Crepons, Cretons, Velvetas. Specialties in Tapestry Curtains.

Write for samples to WEILER BROS., Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

SITUATION IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 28.—A despatch from the secretary of state for the colonies directing the governor to fill up the full number of the nominated members of the legislature, and use his latent power to declare any and every measure to be of "paramount importance," so as to override the representatives, has been published here. The despatch adds: "If the representatives do not loyally accept this, a wider change will be necessary." Local politicians say it is impossible to forecast what will happen when the legislature reassembles.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

The London Daily Mail says that Mrs. Langtry (Mrs. Hugh Gerald DeBath) is writing her reminiscences, which will be published about Christmas.

The Governor-General, Lord Minto, will probably visit British Columbia next summer.

The captain of the Dominion liner Scotland has written as follows to Montreal: "The ship is on a ledge five miles east of Bate Isle light, in an upright position, but she has water in her hold. We expect to get her afloat again, and are now working with that object in view. Send immediate assistance."

SUMMER COMPLAINT

One of the Commonest and Most Dangerous of Diseases

Everyone Should be Prepared for it With a Bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Very few people escape an attack of Summer Complaint. It may be slight, or it may be severe, but nearly everyone is liable to it.

You cannot tell when it seizes on you, how it may end. Let it go for a day only, and see how weak and prostrated it will leave you. Your only path of safety lies in providing yourself with a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It's the only remedy known that can be relied on to cure you. It settles the stomach, has a soothing influence on the irritated bowels, a stimulating action on the weakened system and is a powerful disinfectant of the whole intestinal tract.

Mrs. Daniel Smith, Lunenburg, N.S., writes: "Last summer my little boy grew very weak, so that he could hardly stand. I concluded to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and very soon after he began taking it he started to mend, so that, in a short time he was as well as ever. I shall never be without it in my house." Price 35c. all dealers.

SIX AMERICANS KILLED.

Manila, Sept. 28.—A report has been received here from Puerto Rico that six Americans were killed in the capture of the United States gunboat Urdaneta, recently captured and destroyed by the insurgents in the Oran river, northwest side of Manila bay, where he was patrolling, and five of the nine enlisted men forming the crew, were killed during the fighting previous to the destruction of the vessel.

The four other men and the cannon, a one-pounder, a rapid fire gun, a Colt machine gun, and a Nordenfeldt gun, were conveyed to Malao.

Insurance Superintendent (suspiciously)—How did your husband happen to die so soon after getting insured for a large amount? Widow—He worked himself to death trying to pay the premiums. Household Words.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD THEOSOPHY

New Century (weekly), \$1.50 yearly. Editor, Katherine A. Tingley. Universal Brotherhood Magazine (monthly), \$2 yearly. Editors, Katherine A. Tingley and E. Neresheimer. Publications devoted to teachings of Brotherhood on the broadest plane. Key to Theosophy, by H. P. Blavatsky, \$1.50; Ocean of Theosophy, by W. Q. Judge, 50c. For information of the work and book list, address E. A. Neresheimer, 144 Madison Avenue, New York.

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PIANOS: Steinway, Dominian, Nordheimer, Bell, Heintzman, Jewett.

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It pays to buy reliable goods from a reliable house.

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FOR SALE

6-roomed house and 15 acres, about 3 acres cleared and 12 in fruit trees (6 years); also position, about 21 miles

Hospital Business

The Principle of Standing Committees Recommended by a Special Report.

A Chinese Immigrant Who Avoided the Poll Tax—Mr. A. J. Smith's Death.

The monthly meeting of the Board of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was held last evening. President Helmecken in the chair. There were present, in addition to the surgeon, Dr. Hassell and Secretary Elworthy, Messrs. Wilson, Shotbolt, Braverman, Crisp, Forman, Drury, Plummerfelt, Grahame and Holland.

Accounts for the month were presented, to the amount of \$624.35 and ordered to be paid.

Lauretta Jones, secretary of the Old Women's Home, conveyed to the board the warm thanks of the management for their kindness in refunding on several occasions the rent due them for use of the building at present occupied by the old women's home. She reported the home progressing favorably and the inmates all comfortable. Received and filed.

Mrs. Hassell asked permission to use the smaller office, at the hospital for the work of the Women's Auxiliary. The request was granted.

The medical superintendent reported as follows:

I have the honor to report that, acting on instructions from the president, Mr. Dudgeon has been temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Heygate, subject to the approval of the board.

I have to report that His Excellency General Dugby Harker, governor and commander-in-chief of the Northwest, and Mrs. Barker, visited the hospital on Monday last in order to present the sewing machine to the nurses. The two invalid chairs were also donated by them, but have not yet arrived. Their Excellencies were received by the president, and a committee of the Women's Auxiliary, of which Her Excellency has signified her intention of becoming a permanent member. After the presentation, the matron and nurses entertained their guests to tea.

I have also to report that I have been approached by the secretary and members of the Natural History Society asking me to be good enough to give them a demonstration of the X rays. I have, therefore, to ask if the board will grant me permission to accede to their request.

I have the honor to enclose the payroll for September.

EDWARD HASELLE, M.D.

Duties of Committees.

Executive Committee.—To give a general superintendence to all the affairs affecting the proper management of the hospital, its discipline, routine and correspondence entered upon between the periods of board sessions, referring matters not and proper to the special standing committee affected; or to the "visiting committee" of the month, as the case may necessitate in their judgment. To take upon themselves responsibilities in cases of emergency, which the visiting committee of the month might decline or hesitate to perform, summoning a board meeting to adjudge thereon at the very earliest moment practically possible. To investigate and decide upon all real or imaginary grievances brought to their notice by the resident doctor, matron, nurses, or patients, and suggest remedial measures, in their opinion, to the proper committee.

Finance Committee.—Upon whom will devolve the important duty of initiating work in connection with the raising of funds from all sources for the general maintenance of the hospital, and to whom shall be referred all bills, charges upon the hospital, and matters of account previous to the payment of the same by the treasurer, except salaries assented to by the board. In cases of contracts, the checking of financial accounts with specified prices in contracts, so that the latter may be literally carried into effect, and generally all matters of revenue and expenditure shall be supervised by said committee, in order that the onerous duties of the hon. treasurer may be reduced as much as possible and be materially assisted.

House Committee.—The care of the sick and generally everything directly or indirectly affecting their comfort and treatment; the management of the internal economy of the establishment, i.e., every matter and thing of whatever nature and kind contained within the walls of the building, as also the approaches thereto, the inspection of all closets connected to the hospital, the supervision of the ordering of same; supplies to men and include all drugs, medical comforts, meat, vegetables, milk, fruit, bread, etc., whether purchased or prepared, as also furniture, instruments, implements, bed and table linen, crockery, fuel and light; the acceptance or rejection of all supplies, the cleanliness and disposition of wards, the general direction and control of the staff and employees, from the doctor in charge down to the lamp trimmer and janitor, assistant in kitchen or wards. Without interfering with the dictatorial by the medical officer, the direction of food preparations and service of same in the wards and rooms; general supervision of matron and her staff of nurses, steward, cooks, etc., and the way in which they perform their duties, the cleanliness of the floors, the placing of linen, etc., and everything not being at variance with by-laws.

Buildings and Grounds.—The supervision and care of all matters pertaining to drainage, sewer and water courses, the erection of and repairs to fences, improvement of the grounds within the fence, the placing of gates in efficiency, the posting of all notices, the laying out of grounds with shrubs, flowerbeds, paths, and roadways, etc., the erection of all outbuildings, the repairs to and painting of hospital, verandah, etc., the placement of all awnings, outside curtains, and everything of an external nature, including the necessary specifications in case of fire.

Visiting Committees.—According to rotation schedule, and consistently with clause ten (10) of the by-laws, should visit the hospital at least once a week, either the names in the directors' book opposite the

date of such visitations, and shall make such observations therein as may appear to them, after their tour of inspection, necessary or expedient in the best interests of hospital management. During their visitations, they should inspect every part of the hospital, attended by the medical officer and matron, and bring to the notice of the standing committees anything that may require remedial measures, supplemented by a monthly report, in writing, to the board, such monthly report to be presented and read at the first regular meeting after the expiration of the month referred to.

The next matter to come up was the employment of Mr. Dudgeon. There was a discussion of whether the salary should be \$10 or \$14 a month. He was finally employed temporarily at the former rate.

J. E. Church reported that one of the delinquents of the hospital, whose bill had been instructed to collect, denies the debt (\$104.30), alleging that his child for whom the debt was contracted had been removed to a public ward from the semi-private one, and that therefore he had insured no debt. He added that he had paid \$40 for medical services and rent of ward for the six weeks in which the child was an inmate of a semi-private ward. Messrs. Wilson and Shotbolt recollected the circumstances connected with the case and denied the statements of defendant. Steps were decided upon to exact the amount of the bill.

A committee was appointed to consult with the Women's Auxiliary, in whose hands is a large fund for a children's ward, in regard to placing the said sum to the joint credit of the treasurers of the Women's Auxiliary and of the board.

The following report was then submitted:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed at the meeting held on the 24th ult., to report on what standing committees are desirable, and their respective duties, beg to report as follows:

That your committee met several times and fully discussed the various matters pertaining to the conduct of the hospital, and the attached memorandum is the outcome of these deliberations, which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and, if found satisfactory, your approval.

Your committee respectfully recommends that at least five members of the board be on the finance and house committees. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. C. PLUMMERFELT,
E. A. LEWIS,
JAMES FORMAN,
C. A. HOLLAND,
Committee.

Mr. Plummerfelt said the recommendation contained in this report was practically what had been recommended to the board several years ago. As directors he felt that the board were the custodians of a large public trust and he felt that a method of conducting the hospital similar at least to that indicated in the report should be adopted. It would insure continuity of policy from year to year. He moved the adoption of the report.

It was decided to adjourn the discussion on the report until the next meeting of the board, and that in the meantime all the members be furnished with a copy.

The president drew the attention of the board to the death of Mr. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Smith having been a resident of the hospital, and that the board were the custodians of a large public trust and he felt that a method of conducting the hospital similar at least to that indicated in the report should be adopted. It would insure continuity of policy from year to year. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Wilson brought up the fact that the board had a new ward, in a Chinese infant, which has recently been born in the hospital. The mother had been brought down from Nanaimo, and now the directors can find no one who will become responsible for her, although Lan Sam and Ah Wong had been the media through which she was admitted. The board will take action to secure payment.

As well as in the case of a Chinaman who is a debtor to the hospital and is now receiving \$10 a month.

Mr. Shotbolt, on behalf of the committee appointed to look after the tenders for drugs, reported in favor of the tender of Hall & Co., and that that item, etc. be ordered in Montreal. The report was adopted and the board rose.

TRADES AND LABOUR.

The New Officers Elected at the Meeting at Montreal.

The following officers were elected at the Trades and Labor Congress at Montreal:

President—Mr. Ralph Smith, M. L. A., of Nanaimo, B. C., re-elected by acclamation.

Vice-President—Mr. John A. Flett, of Hamilton, Ont., re-elected by acclamation.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. George W. Dwyer, of Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President for New Brunswick—Mr. Murray Fleming, Moncton; legislative committee, Messrs. Thomas Kitcher, W. H. Connor and C. J. McCarthy.

Vice-President for Quebec—Mr. J. G. Scott, Quebec; legislative committee, Messrs. D. Verdon, Montreal; J. B. Mack, Montreal; and P. J. Jobin, Quebec.

Vice-President for Ontario—Mr. T. H. Fitzpatrick, Toronto; legislative committee, Messrs. I. H. Sanderson, Toronto; Frank Plant, London; P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Vice-President for Manitoba—Mr. J. E. Mortimer, of Winnipeg; legislative committee, Messrs. A. W. Patten, R. A. Frye, and A. W. Johns, Winnipeg.

Vice-President for British Columbia—Mr. John Wilkes, Vancouver; legislative committee, Messrs. J. B. McLaren, Rossland; H. Harrison, Vancouver; George A. Caldwell, Victoria.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor, to meet at Detroit—Mr. D. A. Carey, of Toronto.

Next session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, September, 1900, at Ottawa, Ont.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is absolutely free. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

Labor Politics in the Province

Report of the B. C. Executive to the Dominion Trades Congress.

Legislation of the Semlin Government in Labor's Interests Commended.

One of the most interesting of the reports presented at the meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council in Montreal was the report of the British Columbia executive, presented by Provincial Vice-President Wilkes. It is looked upon as one of the most satisfactory records ever presented to the Congress by any province. It is as follows:

We, your executive committee for the province of British Columbia, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee, in compliance with the instructions received, proceeded at the proper time to memorialize the government of British Columbia, and the legislative redress might be secured to the many grievances so prominently brought to the attention of and so extensively discussed by the delegates from our province at the last session of this Congress held at Winnipeg. Your committee is delighted to report that in every instance their efforts were crowned with success.

In all our dealings with our provincial government the utmost kindness and courtesy characterized the conduct of the ministers of the different departments towards our representatives. Every facility was afforded us to discuss exhaustively with the executive council all matters of interest and importance to the Labor Interests of British Columbia.

Our overtures and representations were invariably received in a spirit of fairness, freely and fully discussed, and the members of the government became impressed with and fully convinced of the justice and reasonableness of our legislative demands, with the happy result that a great deal of legislation of a valuable character and of permanent and lasting benefit and advantage to the working people of this country has been impressed upon our statute book during the last session of the provincial legislature.

As the foregoing intimates, your committee were successful in securing legislation that prohibits the employment of all workmen in the metalliferous mines in British Columbia for more than eight hours in every twenty-four. This measure is popularly known as the "Eight Hour Law," but it is really one of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to amend the Metalliferous Mines Act," the remaining provisions of the bill being exclusively devoted toward making the conditions of employment in said mines more conducive to the health and security and safety of the workmen, and the workers engaged therein. This law is one of the greatest importance to a very large and growing proportion of our working population, the value of which to the labor element of this province it is exceedingly difficult to over-estimate.

On the 13th of June this law was carried into force and put into operation. As is usual on occasions of this character when any reform principle is applied or initiated, considerable agitation was indulged in by the plutocratic press, mainly inspired by

Political Bias and Prejudice.

In some of the mining districts or other parts of the province has the enforcement of this law resulted in injury to the public interests with the exception of the Shasta division. Unfortunately in that section the mine owners insisted upon a reduction of 50 cents per day upon the workers, which, of course, was rejected by the unions throughout the district. However, there are 50 per cent. of the number of men (usually running full blast) employed doing development work, in many cases receiving union wages or on the contract system, by which those wages or better can be earned, and all evidences and indications point to an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

It is supposed that some people cherish the illusion that this bill will be repealed, but your committee is confident that public opinion throughout the province is so preponderantly in favor of the law that no government or party will dare to impair or destroy its efficiency.

A measure was also passed entitled "An Act to amend the Master and Servants Act," which empowers the province, or by which labor is imported into this province from any other province or country, is to be null and void and of no effect as against the law so imported. The usefulness of this law was recently demonstrated. Several miners were imported under contract from Sudbury, Ontario, to work in the mines where labor troubles existed. Those men, upon having the situation properly explained by representatives of the union, promptly refused to work, and were delighted to find that by the application of this law no legal force could be used to compel them to fulfill the conditions of their contract. Other sections of this bill prevent the continuance of

Petty Annoying Injustices as regards deductions in wages for the purpose of creating funds for providing medical attendance, disposition of the same, etc., which are matters more of local than general interest.

A bill was also placed on the statute book entitled "An Act respecting the proper inspection of Boilers and Engines," the strict enforcement of which should prove effectual in reducing to a minimum accidents fatal and otherwise to workmen employed at and in close proximity to machinery and boilers, as it will ultimately, by its operation, remove unreliable and incompetent workmen from positions of responsibility and trust in the class of employment, as well as prevent boilers, engines and machinery in an unsafe condition from being used to the danger of the lives and limbs of laborers.

A measure was made law entitled "An Act to Extend the Rights of the

CENTRAL HOTEL.

(Formerly Brunswick Hotel)

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Lighted by electricity. First-class service. Centrally located. European and American plan. Cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Newly furnished and refitted throughout. Free baths. This popular hotel contains 101 rooms, complete with every comfort and modern conveniences. Board, \$4 per week. Rooms, \$1 per week and upwards. Will open October 1st.

Crown to Prospect for Minerals on Railway Lands to all Free Miners. This bill in some respects, strictly speaking, may not be considered labor legislation, but is entitled to consideration, as it is a

Victory to the Masses

of the people over the corporations of the country. Certain railway companies in the past have denied the rights of free miners to prospect on their lands, save under such onerous and costly conditions that have not only discouraged but practically prevented the development of the section of the province where such rights have been withheld. This law not only extends such rights to prospectors, but authorizes the Attorney-General to take such legal action as is necessary to the expense of the Crown to protect them in their right in case of any dispute.

Although legislation had been placed on the statute book prohibiting the employment of Chinese in coal mines, some eight or nine years ago, the same had been utterly disregarded and flagrantly violated. Immediately upon the new government acceding to power all Chinese workmen were withdrawn from the coal mines. The mining companies thereupon hired Japanese and placed them in their mines. The government was equal to the emergency, and at the instance of labor members introduced and passed an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act," which by its application prohibited Japanese persons from being employed in coal mines, and imposing heavy penalties for infraction of the act. Organized labor was now jubilant; it was felt that the problem of

Asiatics Being Employed

in coal mines was at last ended, but bitter disappointment was in store. The Dunsmuir Corporation carried a case through the courts testing the constitutionality of the "Chinese Exclusion Act," with the result that decision was handed down by the British Council of Great Britain declaring such legislation ultra vires of British Columbia Legislature—in effect, that the Dominion, not the Province, had the right to enact such legislation. Of course, the Japanese Exclusion Bill is no doubt ultra vires also, as it contains the same legislative principle.

Under the situation as now existing, the Dunsmuir Corporation is now endeavoring to secure a decision from the British Council of Great Britain, and the result of that decision will be of the greatest importance to the labor element of this province. It is not within the power of the province to grant legislative redress to this glaring grievance. But the provincial government was once more equal to the occasion, and passed an Order-in-Council requiring that "All persons engaged after the 9th of August to work in any coal mine must be able to read, understand and explain the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act." This Order-in-Council has proven effectual in preventing the employment of Asiatics in our coal mines, and your committee is of opinion that the process of education necessary to enable these ignorant Orientals to understand the Coal Mines Inspection Act will undoubtedly prove too slow and costly an experiment even for the great Dunsmuir Corporation. Congress will now see that, although in the controversy at the present moment, we are masters of the situation, the scene of conflict must be removed from Victoria to Ottawa. Your committee respectfully invite the serious consideration of congress to this phase of the question. It is safe to say that if the Dunsmuir authorities are possessed of the same disposition and determination as the provincial government of British Columbia to deal with this problem in the interests of Canadian labor, the Chinese question will be speedily and forever removed from the arena of politics and public discussion.

Redeemed Every Pledge.

When congress is made aware of the fact that all of the legislation in the interests of labor dealt with in this report, with the exception of the "Master and Servants Amendment Act," and even this received hearty ministerial support, was introduced and enacted by the the House of Commons as government legislation, it must be admitted that the much slandered Semlin-Martin-Cotton-Hume-McKee government of British Columbia has redeemed every pledge given to labor, and demonstrated in a very substantial manner a strong desire and determination to improve the social conditions of the industrial workers of the province, which is the strongest justification that can be submitted for the strong support they receive from the labor members of the Legislature. Your committee would be remiss in their duty if they did not express in this report their appreciation of the unflinching efforts and unflinching zeal of Ralph Smith, M.P.P. (our honored president), and Robert McPherson, M.P.P., labor member for Vancouver City, in a united effort with them to accomplish these reforms.

JAMES WILKES,
Vice-President for B.C.
JOSEPH WATSON,
HARRY COWAN,
WM. MCKAY,
Executive Committee.

A GOOD TEST.

If you have backache and there are brick-dust deposits found in the urine after it stands for 24 hours you can be sure the kidneys are deranged. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

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The Best Laxative for Babies and Children

GARFIELD FIG SYRUP

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For Barracks or Battle

Royal Marine Artillery Have Equal Chances of Fighting or Furlough.

The Popular Corps March Out Amid Music and Cheers of Victorians.

Last night Victorians witnessed the rather novel and intensely interesting function of a march-out of the regular troops, when the detachment of the R.M.A., which has been stationed here for six years, embarked for home. While the event lacked the exciting features attending the sudden ordering out of a garrison for active service, there is sufficient probability of that contingency through recent developments in the Transvaal to excite more than ordinary interest in their departure. This thought seemed to be uppermost in the minds of both officers and men, for they had eagerly devoured the grave tidings from the seat of war printed in last night's Times, and the crisis had aroused all the old fighting Saxon blood. Every man of them, though anxious for the long furlough to which they are entitled, is ready to take a hand in any game the war of the first man suggest in South Africa.

Nor is it unlikely that they will be sent further. A detachment of exceptionally fine men as regards both drill and physique, and in the best of health and condition, thanks to the salubrious climate of Victoria, they are in the very best form for drafting into active service, and they know it. One of them described last night the pleasure expressed by the animal when he reviewed them a week ago. "I never saw a man so pleased," he said. "He told us we were the best-looking body of men he had reviewed in years—the same fact that he could find with us was that we were a trifle too fat." The adipose tissue will quickly reduce under a South African sun, and otherwise the men are as "fit" as it is possible for them to be.

The outlook last night must have been improved with the high average of the soldiers as regards stature. Very few of them were under 5 feet 8 inches in height, while some of them crowded the six foot limit very closely.

Better still, the outgoing troops carry with them the reputation of being one of the best behaved bodies of troops ever stationed here. Composed of sober, intelligent men, they have made friends everywhere, and in society as well as in the line do not often move. "Why, I've danced with over a hundred young ladies," explained one, as an illustration of some of the ties he found hard to snap.

While Victorians cherish these sentiments regarding their departing guests the R.M.A. are warm admirers of their term of service, and spend the remainder of their days in a city where they have made so many friends. Victoria, on account of its situation, its climate, its English air, and the fact that it is an extra pay post, is rapidly becoming the station of choice for many of the men who have served with the detachment, sixty strong, swung out of the gates and marched up Head street to the Esquimalt road, where nine extra cars were in waiting to convey them to town. Prior to their departure all was bustle within the barracks yard, as hats and trunks hurried out with the ladies and children of the garrison, and the household effects of the married men. The artillery men stood in two ranks in heavy marching order on the square, their white helmets alone showing distinctly in the darkness. Finally all was ready, and with "Form forward, right face, march," the men were off. As the head of the column swept past the corner of the barracks' rooms, a stalwart engineer stepped out from the throng and lifting his helmet, called for "three cheers for our departing comrades of the R.M.A." The latter were still marching at attention, and like true British soldiers, not an eyebrow moved. Their commanding officer, Major Trotter, knew their sentiments, and his "You may cheer if you want to, men," was all they wanted. The compliment was returned with interest. The guard turned, and standing at the present, paid their final compliment as the company passed for the last time out of the familiar barracks' gate.

Reaching Esquimalt road the men were quickly aboard the cars, and all along the line the hearty fellows were the recipients of many salutations from the residents along the road. At Rock Bay bridge they left the cars, and headed by the Fifth Regiment band, marched by way of Store, Johnson, Government and Fort streets to the C.P.N. wharf. All along the route they were enthusiastically cheered by the citizens, who thronged the sidewalks. "Life on the Ocean Wave," "Red, White and Blue," "British Grenadiers," roused the martial spirit of even the most stolid of the spectators. The tars from the fleet crowded the marching men, some of them executing fancy movements with their swagger sticks between the files of fours.

Reaching the wharf the men marched at once on board, cheering the band, the Major (Major Trotter) and Victoria as they did so. One sailor jumped on a packing case and toasted the "R.M.A. canteen," and this, too, was "honored with a will."

The men on board, the band formed a circle on the wharf and played "Will Ye No Come Back Again?" "Auld Lang Syne," "Home, Sweet Home," and that time honored marching out air, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," finishing with the National Anthem. Then the crowd melted away and the men proceeded to



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CHEAPEST,
LARGEST AND
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PAPER IN THE CITY.

make themselves comfortable aboard.

The party which left last night consisted of four officers—Major Trotter, Capt. Barnes, Capt. Poole and Dr. Bell; sixty men; ten or twelve soldiers' wives, on the married strength, and about twenty-five children. Transportation had to be provided for 104 persons. They go directly to Montreal, where they take passage on the Bavarian for their headquarters, Eastney barracks, near Portsmouth.

Yesterday Col. Serjt. Gibson was presented by a number of civilian friends with binocular glasses as a token of regard. The presentation took place in Dixie Ross's store, and was suitably acknowledged by the popular non-com.

Only two of the departing forces are Canadians—George Lincoln, of Victoria, and Bomb. Bomb. of London, Ont. Four of the R.M.A. were married on this station and all these have either served their time or bought out, and are settling in Victoria. Several more are posted temporarily to the Phaeton and will settle in Victoria as soon as they have completed their term of service. One of the men who went off last night indulged in mock apprehension over his destiny. "I have only two more years to serve," he said, "and then I will get my pension. But I suppose they will send me down to the Cape and then they won't need to pay me any pension."

The relieving force of R.A. arrive by tonight's steamer.

Good on trains leaving Victoria 9 a.m. and 11 p.m. Good to return until Sunday night.

Sports and amusements of all kinds, including Senior Lacrosse Match, Victoria vs. Nanaimo; Bicycle Races, Gymnastics, and other Athletic Sports. Good prizes.

Fifth Regiment Band in attendance. Bicycles carried free.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

MISS S. F. SMITH, A.T.C.M.

Certified pupil Toronto College of Music and Medalist of H. M. Field, of Leipzig, Germany.

Will Re-Commence Classes in Piano, Violin, and Harmony.

Assisted by Miss F. E. Vogel. Certified pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, Germany.

Sept. 1st, 1899. 57 FORT ST.

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

Will shortly be removed to premises adjoining Nicholls & Renou's Hardware store.

EIGHT-DAY STRIKING CLOCKS \$3.00. Every article reduced to Clearance Sale Prices.

NOLTE. GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE. FORT ST.

ANDREW SHERET, 192 FORT ST. Cor. Blanchard St. Telephone 66.

Plumber. Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

Cowichan Agricultural Exhibition

Duncan's

Friday and Saturday, Sep. 29 and 30

FARE ON SATURDAY \$1.00

Good on trains leaving Victoria 9 a.m. and 11 p.m. Good to return until Sunday night.

Sports and amusements of all kinds, including Senior Lacrosse Match, Victoria vs. Nanaimo; Bicycle Races, Gymnastics, and other Athletic Sports. Good prizes.

Fifth Regiment Band in attendance. Bicycles carried free.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

FIFTH REGIMENT BAND.

EXCURSION

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

TUESDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

LACROSSE

The Battle of the Glens. Toronto v. New Westminster.

SS. ISLANDER

Leaves C. P. N. Co.'s wharf at 1 a.m., running through to New Westminster.

SS. YOSEMITE

Leaves C. P. N. Co.'s wharf at 7 a.m., running through to New Westminster.

ROUND TRIP including tramcar connection, \$2.50. Children under 12, \$1.25.

Tickets good to return until Thursday, Oct. 5th, on either Islander or Yosemite.

The New Vancouver
Coal Mining & Land Co.
LIMITED.
Supply from their Nanaimo, South Island and Protection Island Collieries.

Steam Coal
of the following grades:
Double Screened Lump,
Run of the Mine,
Washed Nuts and Screenings.

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The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday)

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Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor, The Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KHIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.

H. GIBB, MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 41 Government street.

T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government street.

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.

GROVER MARDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER, (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 21 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

VOTERS' ATTENTION!

Forms of application for registration on the new voters' list for Victoria city may be obtained at

The office of the Collector of Votes in the Court House.

The Victoria Daily Times office.

The Colonist office.

Messrs. Munn, Holland & Co's, Broad street.

Messrs. Lee & Fraser, Trowce avenue.

Fell & Gregory, Barristers, Board of Trade Building.

Messrs. Nicholles & Renout, Ltd., corner of Broad and Yates streets.

Messrs. Langley & Martin's, Government street.

Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken's, Bastion street.

Messrs. McPhillips, Wootton & Barnard's, over the Bank of Montreal.

Messrs. Hall & Goepfert's, Government street.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, Bastion Square.

Henry Callow, Belton avenue, Victoria West.

For the convenience of those who are unable to register during the day the Times office will be open between the hours of 7 and 9 every evening.

All persons entitled to vote at provincial elections should register their names at once. It will not take more than a minute to do it, and will not cost anything.

KRUGER'S ALLIES.

Yesterday's dispatches confirmed the opinion which was generally held that the President of the Transvaal Republic had assurances of the support of the Orange Free State in the stand he was taking in regard to the grievances of the Uitlanders. The attitude of these burghers will have no effect whatever as far as modification of the British demands is concerned, although it may win a certain amount of admiration on account of the loyalty displayed to a sister state, sulkingly maintaining an untenable position. It also shows that there is a league or combination having for its object the maintenance of Dutch supremacy in certain parts of South Africa, although it may prove in this case that this mistaken loyalty will have the effect of destroying that which it was intended to preserve, for hostility to Britain in case of war means that at its conclusion there will be no Orange Free State outlined on the map of Africa.

The founders of this State were originally emigrants from Cape Colony, and are therefore closely connected by ties of blood with the Boers of the Transvaal. The reason they gave for emigrating was substantially the same as those assigned for the "great trek" of the Boers to escape from British tyranny. Liberty with them meant power to enslave the native races. They complained of what they regarded as an unfortunate habit of the British—the propensity to abolish slavery wherever they found it. They wanted to get away from the interference of the London Missionary Society, who were anxious to

ameliorate in every way possible the lot of the unfortunate natives, which, of course, could not be done without disturbing the proprietary and patriarchal rights of the Dutchmen in their human chattels. All the natives found in the original settlement were either ruthlessly exterminated or preserved alive as slaves. These things were not accomplished without frightful atrocities, it is needless to say, and here again the British interfered; in fact, intervention in such matters was the origin of all the Boer grievances against Great Britain. In 1818 the new settlement was annexed to England under the name of the Orange River Sovereignty, but in 1851 was recognized as an independent republic on condition of the complete abolition of slavery and a guarantee that the natives of the surrounding territory should not be molested. Great Britain has lived strictly up to her agreement, while as for the Free State's treatment of the blacks the less said the better.

There are no mines in the Free State, and the wealth of the burghers consists exclusively of flocks and herds. The territory looms up large on the map, but it is not capable of supporting a great population. There are over 48,000 square miles of land in the State, lying between the Orange and Vaal rivers, and separated from Natal by the Kathlamba mountain range, and this territory supports a population of about 207,000, of whom 130,000 are natives. On account of the drought which prevails during a large portion of the year the State is not rich even as a grazing country, and to keep the stock alive great quantities of water have to be stored artificially. The following account of the characteristics of the inhabitants is given by a learned Frenchman, M. Reclus, who will hardly be accused of favoring the methods of missionaries:

"Wandering like the Jews in search of the Promised Land, they did not doubt that all the native populations were created for their service. They saw in them so many Canaanites, Amorites and Jobabites devoted to slavery or to death. With the single exception of the Basuto tribes, which, through hatred of the Basutos, had allied itself with the Dutch, the latter have exterminated, driven away the other races who inhabited the territory of the republic. They have created a void before them."

SYSTEMATIC STREET PAVING.

Convinced by long and expensive experience that the old style of paving the streets of the city was all wrong, unsatisfactory and wasteful, the Chicago Board of Local Improvements have decided to adopt another plan, which they expect to work out to the advantage of the city. Pavements are now being put down of brick, asphalt, granite or macadam, the cedar block having been discarded lately for several reasons, not the least of which was its rapidly increasing cost, owing to scarcity.

For all the brick and asphalt pavements laid by the board, bonds signed by surety companies have been required. These bonds guarantee the pavement for ten years. To protect themselves the surety companies require indemnifying bonds from the contractors, who in turn exact similar bonds from the material men. In this way all interested in the work have assumed responsibility, and they feel it is to their interest to make the work lasting. The Chicago Record says the cost of brick paving under such conditions is only half that of cedar block paving, and it is guaranteed to be kept in good order twice as long.

A brick pavement, says the same paper, if properly constructed, will remain serviceable many years after the ten-year limit has expired. As now laid in Chicago, asphalt or brick pavement is provided with a foundation which may be covered with a new surface at any time at a small percentage of the original cost of the complete improvement.

The remarks on the lasting qualities of the various kinds of pavements are interesting. The cedar pavement will not bear the heavy loads now pulled over the city streets; traffic teamsters prefer the brick pavement, which is in all seasons the same, never slippery in winter, and not dusty in summer, while the horses can on it obtain a good foothold. Macadam is preferred by pleasure drivers; asphalt offers the advantage of a roadway that is always even and is not hard on horses; the great merit of granite blocks is their indestructibility. The Record believes that ten years of work by the board of local improvements, at the same rate of progress maintained since its inception should give to Chicago an extensive system of well-paved streets, with all the benefits arising therefrom.

This is an example by no means out of reach of Victoria. If a steady rate of progress could be maintained, within ten years Victoria would have that which it ought to have had long ago, and without which it is likely to continue to suffer a serious drawback, namely, a well-extended system of properly-paved streets. A good start has been made with Fort street, and the public are so well pleased with it we are under the impression now is the time to introduce and settle this highly important question. What we should like to see is continuity in the effort to make the city streets all we wish to see them. Day by day is the best way to achieve this desirable end, not by spasmodic intervals of energy.

Dewey has spoken. After waiting for many weary months some fortunate (?) American citizens have heard the voice of the hero of Manila, the same who during the fight with the Spanish fleet, told his lieutenant there was lots of time both to have breakfast and defeat the Don. And what did he say? Words which will probably go down in history—American history at any rate—"Henry, what about that dinner?" We have the dying words of a famous man handed down for ages, but this question, to Admiral Howison, shouted from the deck of the Olympia, has long ere this been telegraphed throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and has been read in the millionaire's palace and humble citizen's cot. Howison's reply was that he had forgotten all about it, and was going elsewhere. "Never mind," said Dewey, "sorry I mentioned it." What scolded the man with the pencil has to picture the awful moment when George, to the gratification of thousands of admirers, asked "What about that dinner?"

Some Canadians are urging the adoption of the metric system throughout the Dominion, and say that Canada has set the world a good example of intelligent enterprise already that such a step would be entirely in line with its course of conduct of late. If Canada could sweep away with a whiff of wholesome common sense the gross absurdities of British red-tape, in a certain great conference, and infuse its own grand progressive spirit into timid Imperial statesmen and officials, it ought not to be hard for her leading men to brush aside the only known barrier to this boon of metric calculation. That barrier is prejudice; there is not another reason—why common sense should any longer be kept out of our weights and measures.

At this time it is interesting to learn from a writer in Cassell's Magazine that the present cash value of the British navy is six hundred and forty million dollars, that is reckoning the hundred million dollars' worth now under construction in the various yards. The number of ships on the effective list is 480. By the fifth year of the twentieth century the number will be fully 550. The cash value of the British navy at the time of Trafalgar was about fifty million dollars, a sum which the nation will spend this year alone on new ships.

Professor Tucker, of Columbia University, has produced the greatest heat known to man—6,500 degs. In this heat steel went off in vapor, and so did hard quartz and even platinum. The experiments were made in a special furnace, and electrical currents of great power were used. This may not sound so remarkable as Mr. Tripler's feat with cold production, but it may have quite as important a bearing on industrial development.

With such abounding prosperity on every hand, Conservative politicians and newspapers cannot believe that the Liberals will neglect the opportunity of appealing to the people and snatching a further lease of power. Such chances were not allowed to pass unimproved under other auspices. An excuse was always ready for emergencies of that kind.

One of the judges in Southern California lately fined a man twenty dollars for shooting a quail out of season. That magistrate had an intelligent notion of the value to the Golden State of the game with which Providence has blessed it.

Chicago Record thinks Great Britain is pushing a war on the Transvaal for an unworthy purpose, namely, to get possession of the enormously rich gold reefs. But then, belief in what the Record says is not compulsory.

THE DEATH OF THE GLOBE.

After a career of a few short months the Victoria Daily Globe has passed out of existence. In a note which appears in this morning's Colonist its publishers explain that "the expense of publishing a third paper in a field the size of Victoria is very great, and the failure to receive the degree of support anticipated renders it necessary to cease publication." Which may remind the reader of the case of the gentleman who died for want of breath. There was certainly no room in Victoria for a second evening paper, a fact which might have impressed itself on the founders of the Globe when they undertook its publication. From a business point of view there was no excuse for the paper's existence; it was all appearance but no substance in the hands of those who desired to injure the Times. A newspaper with no better reason for being could not deserve a prolonged life. Those who engaged in this ill-starred enterprise have in their turn been taught the lesson that the newspaper had is an expensive one to indulge. They might, without cost to themselves have read the same lesson in past events. It is only a few years since the News was started in Victoria from motives very similar to those which brought the Globe into existence, and reaching a very similar result. There must be something mysteriously fascinating about the newspaper business when so many people are drawn to burn their own fingers in it instead of learning from the experience of others—Vancouver Province.

The Globe appeared to have a two-fold mission of disciplining Senator Templeman for his want of sympathy with certain local Liberal aspirations, and to accomplish the downfall of the Semlin ministry. The Senator has been unresponsive except that five cents a week was doctored from the price of his paper, the Times, to meet the Globe's cheaper rate, and the Semlin ministry also has survived the assault, which cost several thousand dollars hard cash—Nelson Tribune. (The Globe cost some of its promoters not less than \$10,000; others again put up nothing.)

CANADA'S TRADE.

Without Any Effort to Boom It, the Business of the Dominion is Rapidly Increasing.

Hon. W. G. Farnham, deputy minister of trade and commerce, who was here yesterday en route to Ottawa from Oregon, gave the following interview to a Seattle paper:

"At the present time the Canadian government is doing nothing toward a further development of her foreign trade. The country is in a prosperous condition, and for the year ending June 30, 1899, enjoyed a greater trade than during the previous year, which to that time was the greatest in our history. So good have the last two years been that we can hardly expect the present year to show an increase. Our trade with the United States has greatly increased during the past few years, the greatest amount of importations from this country being iron and steel for all purposes. In 1898 we imported \$73,094,044 worth of dutiable merchandise, as against \$87,536,085 for 1899. We imported \$51,446,035 worth of free merchandise in 1898, as against \$50,807,387 in 1899. Our coal and lumber imports for 1898 were \$4,389,123, as against \$4,677,636 in 1899. The grand total of imports for 1898 was \$129,530,720, on which duties amounting to \$21,564,584 were collected; as against \$152,021,058 on which duties amounting to \$25,157,930 were collected in 1899. By far the greater amount of these totals entered from the United States. In 1898 our total exports amounted to \$158,726,801, as against \$154,083,050 for 1899. "All this is significant to Americans as showing that Canada is becoming a greater consumer of American products every year. Although we may not show an increase at the close of this year, we anticipate a large business, and expect to be large buyers from the United States in steel, raw and manufactured. "The Pacific trade of the Dominion of Canada is becoming greater, and all this is in view of the fact that little or no attention has been paid to it by the government. We have really but two commercial lines on our Pacific trade. "Six years ago the government subsidized a line of steamers to Australia, simply to get the mail through. It was then thought to be a losing investment, but now this line cannot carry the mail, the greater amount of these totals entered from the United States. In 1898 our total exports amounted to \$158,726,801, as against \$154,083,050 for 1899. "All this is significant to Americans as showing that Canada is becoming a greater consumer of American products every year. Although we may not show an increase at the close of this year, we anticipate a large business, and expect to be large buyers from the United States in steel, raw and manufactured. "The Pacific trade of the Dominion of Canada is becoming greater, and all this is in view of the fact that little or no attention has been paid to it by the government. We have really but two commercial lines on our Pacific trade. "Six years ago the government subsidized a line of steamers to Australia, simply to get the mail through. 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THE LANDSLIDES IN INDIA.

Great Suffering Among the Natives—Food at Famished Prices—Military Are Clearing Away the Slide.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, Sept. 29.—The weather is fine at Darjeeling, the scene of the recent disasters caused by earthquakes, floods and landslides. Everything is quiet. All are doing their best to help the sufferers, but food is nearly at famine prices. Many houses and tea factories have been left perched in dangerous positions. The military are at work clearing away the landslides.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

A Letter Written to the Duc d'Orleans On His Appointment to the Cabinet.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 29.—The Marquis de Gallifet, minister of war, having written to the Duc d'Orleans asserting that he had never written to the Duc d'Orleans since the end of 1898, which has declined the latter's invitation to shoot at Wood Norton, the intrinsigment this morning replies by publishing a letter which the paper says was seized among the papers of M. Andre Buffet, one of the persons recently placed on trial before the senate, sitting as a high court of justice on a charge of having conspired against the state. In this letter De Gallifet says: "If the Republic's representatives are so stupid as to confide the ministry of war to me, your messieurs, will not have occasion to be dissatisfied with me."

RAIDS BY INDIANS.

A Fight With Cowboys During Which Several Were Killed.

(Associated Press.)

Austin, Tex., Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Ortiz, state of Sonora, Mexico, says a band of 200 Yaqui Indians attacked the ranch of Lonozo Benoit at Estambulito. After a fight with a force of about 50 Mexican cowboys, in which several of the latter were killed, the Indians burned all the ranch buildings and drove several hundred head of cattle and horses into the mountains.

HILL TRIBES DEFEATED.

Native Police Kill and Wound Two Hundred Bhils.

(Associated Press.)

Bombay, Sept. 29.—It is reported a body of armed Bhils have raided the country near Kherghum, and that the police of two companies of native infantry from Baroda overtook the Bhils, with whom they had a fierce encounter. The raiders are said to have lost 200 killed and wounded.

SOLDIERS AT VANCOUVER.

The Contingent of the Royal Artillery Arrive En Route to Esquimaux.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—The contingent of the Royal Artillery from Halifax for Esquimaux, arrived here by special train at 9 o'clock. The officers in command are Captain McBain, Lieutenants Byrne and Jones and Surgeon Major Moir. The men number 130, and came through in good shape, though the lack of opportunities to pick up the white frocks of their uniforms on route rather detracted from the neatness of their appearance. The contingent left today by the Islander for Victoria.

Mayor Gordon and local officers entertained the newly arrived officers to lunch.

MONTREAL MINING MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Montreal, Sept. 29.—Stock market, morning board: War Eagle sd., 312, 311; Payne sd., 121, 117; Montreal and London sd., 747, 737; Republic sd., 118, 115. Sales: War Eagle sd., 2,000 at 312, 300 at 312; Payne, 500 at 110, 175 at 118; Montreal and London, 1,000 at 547; Republic sd., 500 at 118, 500 at 119, 2,500 at 117.

COTTON TAKES A JUMP.

Excitement on New Orleans Stock Exchange—Directors Suspend Business.

(Associated Press.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 29.—Intense excitement prevails on the Cotton Exchange here, and the directors of the Exchange have met and suspended business. The New York market is closed today, and the only quotations to come this morning to guide local investors were from Liverpool. The market had severely opened when operators became paralyzed by advice from over the ocean. It showed futures had advanced in leaps and bounds. In half an hour reports showed the Liverpool market had advanced a cent. The whole exchange went wild, the excitement spreading to the crowd about the doors of the building. At 10 o'clock a meeting of directors was convened and prompt action taken, suspending business.

Operators are unable to explain the tremendous jump, and the common belief on the floor is that the wire have been tapped and a gigantic swindling game is afoot somewhere.

Private cables are going to Liverpool by the dozens seeking information.

RALPH SMITH RETURNS.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—Ralph Smith, M.P., returned today from Montreal, where he has been attending the Dominion Trades Congress, of which he has been re-elected president.

Mr. Smith expresses the belief that a general provincial election is inevitable. He re-affirms his allegiance to the present provincial government. In Eastern labor circles great interest is taken in the Chinese labor question and the Dominion government's in-action has aroused some criticism.

MR. MAXWELL BETTER.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—Mr. G. R. Maxwell, M.P., who is ill at St. Paul's Hospital, is reported much better to-day. He had been ill for six days before arriving on the Toes.

His condition was serious yesterday, but the crisis is now past.

WAR IMMINENT.

At latest advices war in South Africa appears to be merely a question of hours. According to information from Boer sources Chamberlain's suggestions include the payment of an indemnity for the cost of sending troops to Africa, disarmament of the Transvaal forces, suppression of Dr. Leyd's agitation and a full and complete acknowledgment of the supremacy of British interests in South Africa.

The Times correspondent, in an interview with President Kruger, asked if there was still a possibility of peace. "No," replied Oom Paul, "unless the other side do something to make peace possible."

From the Transvaal comes reports of military activity among the Boers. Burgers are gathering in large numbers near the Natal frontier, where they expect the first engagement will be fought.

Commanders have been ordered to their posts, but warned not to do anything likely to precipitate hostilities.

NINE PERSONS DROWNED.

A Lighthouse From the Stranded Dominion Liner Scotsman—Swamped in the Straits of Belle Isle.

(Associated Press.)

Rimouski, Sept. 29.—The first life boat which left the Dominion liner Scotsman after she went ashore on Belle Isle was swamped and the following were drowned:

First cabin—Mrs. Robertson, of Toronto, wife of the manager of the Sunlight Co., and daughter; Mrs. Charles, wife of the stage manager of the "Sign of the Cross" Company; Miss Street, of Montreal, travelling companion of Miss Duncan, of Montreal; Mrs. Dickinson, of Windsor, Ont., wife of the editor of the Windsor Western; and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Skelton and the infant child of Mrs. Roberts.

The drowning occurred about 2:30 a. m. last Friday.

There were others whose names were not learned.

Stokers Rob Unfortunate Passengers.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—Information from Rimouski indicates that the wreck of the Scotsman was accompanied by the most extraordinary incidents.

The first boat, loaded with women and children, swamped soon after it left the ship's side and all of the occupants were drowned.

Immediately after the vessel struck, the stokers commenced the most barefaced robbery of the passengers, taking all the valuables they could lay their hands on.

The passengers who escaped had to climb over rocks for miles to reach the light house.

From later information it appears that the stokers, who were a scratch lot owing to the strike in Liverpool, and other members of the crew, got access to some liquor which were on board, and that the officers were utterly unable to control them.

BIG BUSINESS CHANGE.

The Local Telephone Co. Said to Have Been Absorbed by the Mainland Company.

It is understood that an important business change is being consummated in reference to the Victoria and Esquimaux Telephone Co. The bulk of the stock, it is said, has been acquired by the company operating the Vancouver and New Westminster system, the figure mentioned being \$300,000, and it is reported that a cable will be laid, practically making the system of the three cities one. The extension of the line in other directions is also mentioned. Inquiry of Manager McKicking resulted in little information being obtained, the manager stating that while negotiations are in progress, they were not sufficiently advanced to make public.

The laying of a cable to the Mainland has long been felt necessary both by the company and its patrons.

It is commonly reported that Mr. E. Crow Baker, president of the company, has purchased the magnificent residence on Victoria Ave., formerly owned by Mr. N. P. Snowden.

—Victoria Cafe for afternoon tea.

Sporting News.

THE RING.

FATAL KNOCKOUT. Grassvalley, Cal., Sept. 28.—Charles Hopkins, of this place, who last night fought with Jim Pendergast, of Sacramento, is dead. Hopkins was knocked out in the tenth round, and, although the physicians worked on him all night, they could not save his life. The referee, Pendergast, and all the seconds, were placed under arrest.

MC'COY TO MEET CHOYNSKI. Chicago, Sept. 28.—Kid McCoy and Joe Choynski have been matched for six rounds, the fight to take place here on the night of October 6.

CONTEST AT NEW YORK. New York, Sept. 28.—At the Brooklyn Athletic Club to-night Marty McCue, of New York, got the decision on points over Joe Cain, of Brooklyn, at catch weights for 25 rounds. Bear Gardner, the Omaha Kid, was to have met McCue, but yesterday forfeited on account of illness, and Cain was substituted.

BASEBALL.

THURSDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 4.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 5.

At Boston—Boston, 8; Washington, 8. (Called darkness.)

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 5.

—Victoria Cafe for cheap lunches.

SHIPPING NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

Although owners, shippers and consignees are getting very anxious about the overdue British liner, Drumlanrig, now, according to Lloyd's register, 152 days out from Montevideo for this port, with some 2,400 tons of general cargo; no reports have been received, which would indicate that she had been lost, as stated in the morning paper. A cablegram was received yesterday by her local agents, but instead of a report indicating the vessel's loss, it was merely an inquiry if any news had been received of her. The local agents replied that nothing had been heard of the missing vessel. Cablegrams announce that a general average of 3 per cent. has been declared to cover the cost of repairs to the vessel at the Uruguayan capital, where some \$12,500 was spent in repairs; the ship having been practically dismantled during heavy storms experienced off the South American coast. It is understood that the Liverpool underwriters, who are making anxious enquiries about the overdue vessel, are anxious to reimburse her. She sailed from Liverpool on December 15, 288 days ago, and on February 20th, she put into the Uruguayan capital partially dismantled. She was repaired and on May 1st resumed her voyage. She was expected to arrive fully six weeks ago, if not before then, for the passage from Montevideo is usually made in from 90 to 100 days. While she is so long overdue there is every possibility of her yet reaching port, for she is known to have a foul hull, and then again she may have been held by series of calms. She is an iron ship of 1,425 tons, commanded by Capt. Farren. She is a Drum liner, owned by Gillson & Chadwick, of Liverpool, for whom she was built at Glasgow in 1876 by Russell & Co. She is 214.5 feet long, 37.7 feet beam and 22.6 feet deep. Lloyd's rates her as "100 A1." In her cargo is a large amount of tin and canner supplies, which, should she reach port in safety, will come in for use next season. Instead of the season just closed, as intended, she is also bringing a shell for the J. B. A. A.

The Port Townsend Call says the United States revenue fleet will this year be congregated at Port Townsend instead of scattered all over the Sound as usual. The Call says it is very seldom that a winter goes by without some unfortunate craft meeting with disaster on the dangerous coast of Washington and on Vancouver Island. The powers that be, with a persistence that would be worthy a better cause, industriously avoid all applications that have been made from time to time looking to the establishment of a station of the life-saving service on the coast below Cape Mudge, and in the absence of this humane institution it devolves on the government vessels of all services to render aid when possible.

According to a report from Glasgow, the announcement is made that the Clydebank Shipbuilding Company is about to build an Atlantic steamship for the Cunard Line 15 feet longer than the Oceanic. This indicates another bid of the most costly kind by the Cunard Company for supremacy on the ocean. Since 1882, when the Umbria and Etruria were contracted for, it has been the policy of the Cunard Line to wait till their rivals on the Atlantic had produced their best boat, and then to give an order for one certain to beat it. Thus the Umbria and the Etruria easily beat every other ocean liner in existence in the years between 1884 and 1889, when the first place in speed was taken away from them by the City of Paris. Then, after the Teutonic and the Majestic had shown their best speed, in 1891, the Campania and Lucania were contracted for, and easily did outstrip their superiority in speed when they came to run in 1893. If the new Canadian is begun now she can scarcely be ready to make her first run till the spring of 1901, and then there will be a veritable world's wonder to be seen.

Steamer Queen City returned from Cape Scott and way ports on the West Coast at noon with a miscellaneous cargo made up of ore shipments, salmon, etc., and including an old Spanish cannon found near the new wharf on Alberni canal, a relic of an old Spanish frigate, at one time at station on the coast. It will be presented to the municipal museum. Among the passengers were Sir Richard Musgrave, Sir Thos. Dancer and Hqn. E. Dewdney, who have been visiting coast mines. F. W. Vincent, of the C. P. N. Co., who made the round trip; W. H. Harris, of the W. W.'s mine on Granite creek, and D. McKinnon, a well-known local miner.

No news was brought of the derelict. The work on the coal mines at Quesnais is progressing favorably, and a good pile has been taken out. A ship towing out was seen.

The Oriental liner Olympia is due to arrive here Saturday with a full cargo of tea and silk. The Tacoma Ledger says "It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not she will stop at Victoria this trip. The government of Canada are in a hurry for her to enter the transport service, and she may be rushed through to Tacoma, unloading, and taken to San Francisco at once to be fitted up for her new service. If she does not stop at Victoria," says the Ledger, "it will mean extra work for her owners, for the shipment of freight to Victoria on this line, from the Orient amounts to as much as all the cities west of the Rocky Mountains combined."

Steamer Utopia has received a new propeller and its increased speed gives her a faster time. She did not leave the Sound until 12:30 a. m., being detained in loading freight for Victoria merchants, and arrived at 7:30 a. m. She left again from the outer wharf at 11 a. m. Included in her cargo this morning were two carloads of flour, heavy consignments of grain and a carload of wine and liquors.

According to some of those who arrived by the Utopia this morning those interested in the scheme to place a rival steamer on the Sound run in opposition to the steamer Victorian have given the purchase of the steamer Dodo, formerly the steam schooner W. H. Bryant, which is to be sold by the sheriff at 8 o'clock today. The report could not be verified and is given for what it is worth.

The steamer San Pedro, while bound for San Pedro to San Francisco, had a narrow escape from being wrecked by the big derelict log raft. When she had cleared the floating menace though, her captain bethought him of the salvage, and the big pile of logs were taken in tow. The steamer's coal gave out, and after taking the position and calculating the drift, the captain abandoned his prize and went on to San Francisco.

Ship Ivy, now in the Roads from Hongkong, lost one of her Chinese crew—her sailors are all Asiatics—while en route across the Pacific. He fell from the rigging and struck the rail, breaking his leg. As he lay on the deck helpless he was washed overboard, but thrown back on the ship by the waves, too late though to save his life. He was buried at sea.

Arrangements have been made by the C.P.N. Co. for a return fare of \$3 to Westminister during Exhibition week. On Wednesday and Friday morning passengers can take the direct steamer and return on Saturday or earlier for \$2.

Steamer Thistle returned from the Skeena at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She brought down 4,000 cases of salmon, which were landed at Stevenson. There was one solitary cabin passenger, Mr. Ragstad and a number of Chinese.

News has been received here that the schooner Libbie damaged her sealing gear during the storms in Behring Sea. She put into Onalaska on September 15th, and after completing repairs was to sail for this port.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:30 p. m. She connected with the train. Arrangements are being made for the steamer Queen City to take the soldiers she brings from Vancouver to Work Point.

Schooner E. J. Wood sailed from the Roads this afternoon with a cargo of 115,000 bushels of wheat for Santa Rosalia, loaded at Salt Spring Island by Robert Ward & Co.

Steamer Clayquot will leave for the port on the West Coast from which she takes her name this evening, to act as tender to the canner.

Steamer Amur will sail for Naas and way ports and the Queen City for Abouset and West Coast points on Sunday evening.

The French cruiser Protet is still at San Francisco. It has not been decided whether she will come to Esquimaux or go south.

Steamer Oscar left for Sooke this morning with timber and supplies. Returning she brought a cargo of produce.

Steamer Alpha is due to-night at the outer wharf from Skagway and Alaskan ports.

R.M.S. Aorangi, due from Honolulu and Australia on Thursday next.

The German warship Geier will leave for Vancouver on Monday.

Schooner Libbie, now on her way down from Dutch harbor, has 780 skins.

Steamer Amur left for Stevenson this morning to discharge salmon.

BOERS GATHER READY FOR BATTLE

Continued from page 1.

"He wished to indignantly deny Mr. Chamberlain's charges that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceding the Pretoria convention of 1881, that he would treat new immigrants equally with old burghers. He had always been ready to treat them so, and they had always refused."

"In conclusion, I asked 'if there was still a possibility of peace.' 'No,' replied Kruger, after a pause, 'unless the other side do something to make peace possible.'"

The correspondent adds that perhaps it is worth pointing out that the command in question did not arise until 1894, after the franchise had been restricted by law, 1891, "which makes it difficult to see why the former should account for the latter."

A squadron of British cruisers is gathering at Capetown.

Natives Are Quiet.

Advices from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet, and there is no sign of trouble.

This is reassuring, as it was feared some of the troops in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand, are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees.

It is announced from Kimberley that a former mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under complete misapprehension supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

Aid From Rhodesia.

The British colonies in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps, having formed a cyclot detachment, and have constructed an armored train with an engine plated with steel rails.

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised.

Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zone are sending their stocks south.

In Allwal, in the north, a violent appeal from the well known Boer's Field Cornet Viljoen has been distributed. He calls upon the Afrikaners to help their brethren, and accuses Great Britain of coveting the Transvaal.

Natal Troops Ordered North.

A cable from Durban contains the significant news that the Natal field artillery, light infantry and mounted rifles have been ordered to proceed to the Ladysmith district forthwith.

New Zealand's Offer.

"Considerable satisfaction was expressed in official circles at the cablegram from Wellington, N. Z., yesterday, which announced that the House of Representatives had resolved, enthusiastically, almost unanimously, to offer the Imperial government a fully equipped contingent of mounted rifles for service in South Africa, the colony to pay the cost of transportation and all other expenses."

Chamberlain's Demands.

London, Sept. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands Mr. Chamberlain submitted a despatch to the Cabinet Council to-day containing the following demands on the Transvaal:

1. Five years franchise qualification without hampering conditions.

2. Municipal self-government at Johannesburg on a freely elected basis.

3. The separation of the judiciary from the executive and its independence of the Volksraad.

4. The abolition of the dynamite monopoly.

5. The removal of the fort dominating Johannesburg, though the defences of Pretoria may remain.

6. The teaching of the English language in the schools.

Parliament to Be Summoned.

London, Sept. 29.—An official of the foreign office this evening told a representative of the Associated Press that the cabinet, in the absence of the Transvaal reply, had agreed to draft a despatch formulating its own proposals, which will be communicated to the Transvaal government in a few days.

Parliament will be called shortly to consider the situation.

The government declines to furnish exact information at present regarding the military movements.

Passage For Volunteers.

Another proposal is being considered to pay the passage of trained volunteers who are willing to enlist into the Imperial forces.

It now appears that the orders received at Gibraltar with reference to the Grenadier Guards were misinterpreted. The order was to detain them, not send them to the Cape, and to-day they sailed for Southampton.

What a heavy burden is a name that how soon become famous.—Voltaire.

Has too easy to be amiable in the midst of happiness and success.—Mme. Swetchine.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow, and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are acceptable. Purchase Sunday, the consent of the parents is sought, if the suit has progressed during the week. Not till Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective bride and groom.

Review Sunday everybody goes to church, and, after service, there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

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We are open to receive freight for Dawson and way ports. We have carried most of the freight to Dawson this year, and without any accident. We will ship freight from Lake Bennett until October 15th, and possibly later. We get the goods through and in good shape. Call and see us before booking elsewhere. We will pay you. All sizes of covers, barges and boats for sale at our Lake Bennett Mills.

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